

(From the Cripple Creek News, Nov. 30, 1907.)

"Was it Premonition of Death? How Strangely the Fates Sometimes Deal With Men!"

AN ARGUMENT FOR MEN TO TAKE INSURANCE AND THEN TO PAY FOR IT.

A clipping from the "Cripple Creek News" just received tells of a miner, middle aged and with a wife and four children, who remarked to his employer while working on the bottom of a shaft that he "hoped he wouldn't be killed during that shift" as he had an engagement in the evening to settle for a \$2,000 insurance policy for the benefit of his wife and children. "A few hours later," the article goes on to say, "a bucket of ore came crashing down and in the fragment of a moment he was crushed into a lifeless mass, leaving practically destitute a widow and four children, none self-supporting. For years the man had toiled in the mine with no protection for his loved ones, but it remained until almost the very hour when they would be provided for, that death took a hand and picked them out as a vicarious sacrifice on the altar of his remissness. He carried no insurance whatever, so far as can be learned."

If you are not insured let us tell you about the New Endowment Policy, for miners, now being issued by the New York Life Insurance Company. It is a bank account for you and protection for your family.

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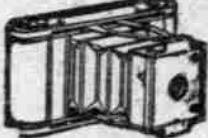
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Palace Livery StableBOWEN & HUBBARD,
Phone Skidoo-23.**SONORA, EMPIRE IN ITSELF, WITH MINES OF FABULOUS WEALTH, INVITES CAPITAL**

(Continued From Page Nine.)

favorable conditions which is distinguished by a greater variety of commercial metals than have been found in this district than in any other in the state, including tin, cinabar and tungsten. These metals, however, are not mined at present in commercial quantities but copper, gold silver lead and iron are in strong evidence on every hand. The leading companies operating in this district are the Ures Consolidated, the Los Cochinos, the Rubens, La Gonzales, and the mineral of Querobabi. The Alto Mining company also conducts respectable operations on a copper property in the principality of Rayon.

This brings us home to the two strongest districts in the state, districts between whom and ourselves, the best mutual business conditions exist, and it is a very natural source of congratulation that, since they are our nearest neighbors, they also enjoy the distinction of being the wealthiest modern producer in Sonora. Their importance is the result of their extraordinary copper resources and the influx of capital attracted of recent years by that specific condition.

I refer to the Arizpe and the Moctezuma districts which by virtue of the recent operations of powerful companies, have been easily taken first rank as producers in the mineral empire of Sonora.

The Arizpe. When you speak of the Arizpe district it inevitably calls for Cananea and the great Greene combination in locality. The Greene company is to the Arizpe district what the Moctezuma Copper company is to the Moctezuma district. They constitute the respective cores of those districts, around which cluster innumerable other propositions, some of which may be of as great importance as the holdings of the older pioneer companies, and yet a fortunate fatality seems to wait on his steps of these mighty combinations of capital, and to invariably reward them for the outlay and the risk which they make in the hope of opening up a virgin country.

The Arizpe district is in the north central section of Sonora, with Magdalena on the west, Ures on the south and Moctezuma on the east. It also reaches northerly and easterly in a form suggesting an immense semicircle, lapping completely around the north end of the Moctezuma district to the western line of the state of Chihuahua. Thus leaving Douglas for the Moctezuma district, our favorite field of operations, we find it necessary to cross a section of the Arizpe, entering the Moctezuma district near Calabasas on the Nacozari railroad.

Paradoxical as the statement may appear, we are not called to make extensive mention of this district, and its remarkable resources, simply because of its importance. The fact that it has been so constantly in the public eye since Col. W. C. Greene installed the big smelting and concentrating plant in La Cananea renders an elaborate review of the premises unnecessary. The history of this remarkable camp, which constitutes practically the Arizpe district to date, is common property among the intelligent masses. The impression should not gain credence, however, that Cananea is the only factor of importance in the great Arizpe district. The local "mineral" of Cananea alone, is far more extensive than one would infer from a casual visit to the great camp. For miles to the west and south valuable developments have been made, an independent development companies have been successfully operating for years. As is invariably the case in instances of this character, numerous speculative individuals have endeavored to exploit worthless propositions on the strength of the reputation of the illustrious neighbor, but the result was neither serious nor far reaching since the public has been educated up to the point where such schemes are rarely successful.

A general shut down in the big camp followed the panic in copper stocks and the fall in the price of copper. A very indication, however, points to a resumption of business in the near future and in the meantime the integrity of the workings in the great mine is being carefully guarded. Cananea among other features of reduction equipment, has the largest concentrating plant in the southwest. The smelter at this point is not up to the standard of the concentrator. A great smelting plant is not necessary under the present system of reduction, since a very large part of the product of the mines is concentrated, and a comparatively small part reduced in the furnaces in its raw state.

The operations of the G. C. C. C. company have been handled on a great and very generous plan, wages being steadily maintained at the highest ruling standard, and Americans have been accorded ever favor which conditions and the laws of the country permitted. It is universally conceded that Col. Greene is entitled to leading credit for this liberal and wholesome example.

Cananea is about eight years old, and has gathered a population of over 20,000. It is on what is generally known as the McCarthy-Massey copper belt. Certain mining writers whose description is distinguished by a species of delightful looseness in detail, attach every important camp in a hundred leagues to this belt, including Globe, Morenci, Nacozari, Oumpas, Dos Cabezas, Baviacora, Tepache, Chilpan, Batus, Saharipa, and even more remote districts. This theory is indelible, untenable and calculated to do mischief in the great field of prospecting and investment. This great belt, on the contrary, is entirely distinctive and confined definitely to the Arizpe district.

Through the medium of the Southern Pacific, its numerous branches and the presence of the Nacozari railroad, the Arizpe district is happily situated in regard to means of standard transportation. Construction work of importance is in progress among the numerous ramifications of the Southern Pacific, and there is a fair probability of that road forming an important connection between its Mexican and Arizona systems, at some point in the Arizpe district.

The local districts of Santa Rosa, Cerro Tordillo and the Ajo section, close to Douglas, are the municipality of Cananea, the government office for the transaction of business connected with the development of mining lands being situated in the city of Cananea.

Moctezuma District. The Moctezuma district, occupying the northeast part of Sonora, with the state of Chihuahua on the east,

the Arizpe district on the north and west and the Ures and Sahuaripa districts on the south, resembles, in outline, a side view of a man's vest. Every locality must be identified with a water course of some importance, the first glance at the map reveals the existence of one of a very remarkable character in this district. Right here is as good place as any to straighten out what is meant by the Yaqui river.

Properly speaking, the Yaqui river never touches the Moctezuma district. That river rises in eastern Chihuahua. It courses across the northern part of the Sahuaripa district, forms a junction with the Bavispe near Sauqui de Batus, and thence south.

That which is called the Yaqui in this community is the Bavispe, rising just in the western edge of Chihuahua, coursing north to the east of the Lucky Tiger, turning westerly where near the north line of the district, doubling back south to the west of the Lucky Tiger, through Opanto and Granadas, joining the Yaqui, as stated in the northern part of the Sahuaripa district, thus meeting a Yaqui river in this district is eminently incorrect. The name, however, does not make the river any more than it does the man, and the Bavispe, with its myriad of tributaries, along with the Nacozari, still further west, contributes to form a map that suggests anything but arid conditions in this unquestionably the foremost mining district in the state of Sonora.

Since under a separate caption in this issue the Moctezuma district is accorded exclusive space to extent and in a manner commensurate with its importance no elaborate details will be attempted in this general review of the state of Sonora and its mineral subdivisions.

A district rich in American antiquities of every nature, distinguished for marvelous resources, blessed by nature in a measure which has no parallel in any territory of corresponding extent on the continent, it only waited for the hour when foreign capital and enterprise should come to claim it. The advent of the Nacozari railroad, constructed by Phelps-Dodge was the signal for the great awakening.

The Moctezuma Copper company with its holdings near Nacozari, known as the Nacozari, is distinguished from Nacozari Viejo, six miles further south, is rapidly evolving the same wonderful transformation in that district that the G. C. C. C. did in Cananea. It broke the ice, as it were, "burned the barriers away" and the stream of enterprise has increased from that hour. It has a distinguished advantage over some of its sister districts in the fact that its mines are not confined to one local section, but are distributed abundantly, practically over every square league in the district.

With the great Pilaes at Nacozari as a nucleus, districts, subdistricts, "minerals" and private propositions radiate away in superb order to the utmost confines of the sub-division in contemplation. The future of the Moctezuma district is incomparable. The calculations and facts upon which that brilliant and unfailing future is based, it would require volumes to exhibit, and would require a detailed examination of the commercial relations with the Moctezuma district, the great state of Sonora, and the rising republic to the south, budding forth as they are in industrial expansion, rare and exuberant, should be cordially maintained by every means which justice and national honor can recognize and concede.

NEW SMELTER IS BLOWN IN BY IMPERIAL

(Continued from Page Nine.)

Through the mine, the smelter and the railroad are each operated by a separate company, final ownership vests in the same stockholders for the most part. The separate companies were created as a policy of better organization, that each branch of the business might show its own merits, and if any should fail of profitable return the cause might more easily be determined. Moreover, there are many other properties in the same section under development and likely to be developed. The railroad will and does do a considerable volume of business independent of company haulage and the smelter will, when the proper time arrives, handle custom ore, thus adding to its own profits and incidentally being of great benefit to the service to other companies not yet conditioned for handling their own ore. This makes separate organizations decidedly advisable.

The approximate amount of development of the mine is eight miles of drifts, tunnels, crosscuts, shafts, etc., a goodly distance for an underground mine for one who seeks to promenade in out of the way places. The greatest depth attained is 800 feet vertical, also a goodly distance from sunshine if one is much fond of it. The main shaft has three compartments to the 600-ft. level and three from that point to the bottom. The union shaft has two compartments to the 350-foot level and three from that point to the bottom. Most of the ore is from these shafts but a considerable quantity is being taken from the tunnel, of which there are ten, each showing a large body of ore. The longest of these tunnels is 1200 feet.

A vast amount of machinery is in use at the mine. There are three 200-horsepower hoists and numerous smaller ones. Twelve 60-horsepower boilers comprise the steam equipment. A Nordberg compound condensing air compressor, with a capacity of 3,000 cubic feet per minute is in commission. There is considerable water in the mine and large pumps are raising 250,000 gallons per day. In addition to this a concentrating mill to be operated by electric power transmitted from the smelting plant is fast nearing completion. This plant will have a capacity of 300 tons per day. About 350 men are employed at the mine. The smelting plant has been constructed with a present capacity of 350 tons per day, but the idea of expansion has been constantly in mind and it is the expectation of the company in a very few years to be handling 2,000 tons of ore per day. The present furnace is 43 inches by 192 inches, but space in the building has been left for the installation of a second furnace, a duplicate of the present one, and it has already been ordered, so that in a short time the plant will have a capacity of 700 tons.

Electricity is used in the operation of the smelter in all departments where desirable. The electric plant has a capacity of 650 kilowatts or 870 horsepower, but as mentioned above, a portion of the power here generated is used at the mine, or will be, for run-

ning the concentrator and for auxiliary purposes. The charge cars and bullion cars at the smelter are operated by electricity as well as the crane and converters. In fact, all power distribution is by electricity. Motors of 440 volt induction are used.

The ore will be handled from the mines in steel bottom dump cars or 100,000 pounds capacity, which will run directly over the storage bins at the smelter, these bins having a capacity of 4000 tons and ample provision for extension. The sampling mill, steel sampling floors, etc., are on the line of the spur track leading to the ore bins. The ore bins are provided with weigh hoppers, which, empty in the charge cars, each of a capacity of 33 cubic feet. These are handled in trains by motor directly to the feed floor of the smelter and dumped directly into the furnace.

Elliptical settlers will be provided between furnaces so each furnace will have an alternate settler in the event of a difficulty. The slag overflows from the settler into 10-ton slag trucks on standard gauge tracks, the trucks being handled to the dump by a small locomotive and dumped by compressed air cylinders. Two stands of 84x15 inch electrically turned converters with cast steel heads, are provided, the matte being handled from the settlers to the converters in steel trucks by a 50-ton crane having a 45-foot span. The converter hood has an independent stack and dust chamber and three extra shells are provided for each converter stand. A dust chamber of 350 square feet, cross section by 100 feet length is provided. The main stack connecting with the dust chamber is 12 feet in diameter by 175 feet high. The initial boiler plant consists of four Morrison internal corrugated furnace boilers of marine type 10 1/2 feet in diameter by 15 feet length of flue, built for 160 pounds pressure and equipped for burning crude oil, but with the necessary coal grates in the event of a shortage of oil.

The power house, which is covered from end to end by a travelling crane, contains one 11-inch and 25x36-inch Nordberg Corliss condensing engine direct connected to a No. 3 Corns-ville blower, one Nordberg cross-compound, Corliss, condensing blowing engine, having a 15-inch and 30-inch steam cylinders with two 36-inch cylinders and 42-inch stroke. The electrical power has been referred to and does not require more detailed mention. The sampling mill, it may be mentioned, is fully equipped in every way. The smelter and converter building, as well as the power and boiler houses, are of steel construction throughout. There is also a warehouse, machine shop, and a building for sheet metal and blacksmith shop, dwelling houses, boarding houses, officers' quarters, company store building and numerous other small structures.

The plant as it stands today cost approximately a half million dollars. An abundant water supply has been provided by sinking a well in the Santa Cruz valley at a distance of a little over two miles, connection being made with an eight inch pipe line. In the beginning of this article mention was made of the foresight and confidence of the capitalists behind this big chain to developing companies. The local problems have been worked out very largely by E. B. Gage and W. F. Staunton, the former a well known financier and the head of the respective companies. The latter is a skilled mining engineer and mining expert as well as a practical man in solving the numberless questions of detail in large mining enterprises and in the employment of men to good advantage. As general manager he has proved a most valuable man. But going still further back, the shrews of war were furnished by the "Development Company of America," which has initiated many large undertakings in Arizona and of which F. M. Murphy of Prescott is the president.

The Imperial companies are but a single group of a large family of large companies that have been fostered and developed by the Development Company of America. It is due to Messrs. Gage and Staunton also to state that they hold similar relations to some of these other companies being successfully handled by their genius and foresight. Among the other large enterprises of the Development Company of America are the Consolidated Mines Co. of Tombstone, which in some respects is an undertaking of greater moment than the Imperial plans. Another is the Congress mine and still another is the Poland mine and tunnel in Yavapai county, each of them being of sufficient magnitude to demonstrate the capability and talents of the men connected with their management.

NEWS AND NOTES OF SPORT

"Doc" Casey, the former Brooklyn player, prefers Providence to Jersey City and is trying to arrange a transfer to the Rhode Island capital.

The National baseball commission has refused to reinstate "Doc" Reeling, who hurled from Brooklyn in 1906.

Young "Matt" Kilroy, son of the famous old Baltimore pitcher, has signed to pitch for the Danville team in the Virginia league the coming season.

Jimmy Gardner and Unk Russell are slated for a meeting in the ring in New York in the near future.

As was predicted by the majority of pugilistic followers, Abe Attell showed Frankie Neil the way it is done.

Robbery Boyd Burch, Yale's new football captain, comes from Cincinnati, is 21 years old, weighs 170 pounds and is 5 feet 10 1/2 inches in height.

The Augusta club of the South Atlantic league is playing in hard luck. A new company had just acquired the franchise when a heavy storm hit the ball park and wrecked the grandstand.

Bob Fitzsimmons, otherwise known as "Ruby Robert," says he still carries the kick of a mule in either fin and is willing to meet any fighter in the world, white, black or yellow.

Now that Yale has turned down Billy Lush he will once more don the big league mitten and perform with the Cleveland first-of-the-season wonders.

The injunction obtained by the Dubuque club against the Three-I league has been affirmed by Judge Graves of the circuit court at Rock Island. Looks as though Dubuque will be a member of the Three-I again the coming season.

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